(SRI B. D. JATTI)

GENERAL EDUCATION

II FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Second Five-Year Plan was launched just before the formation of the New Mysore State and consequently an attempt was made to integrate the programmes already prepared by the respective Governments of the integrated areas and to formulate one comprehensive Plan.

At the end of the II Five Year-Plan period, there were 27,050 Primary Schools and only 222 villages with a population of 300 or more were without school facilities, at the primary stage. The enrolment in the age group 6-11 during this period rose from 15.33 lakhs to 21.68 lakhs. The percentage of enrolment of children in the age groups 11-14 and 14-17 showed significant increase.

During the Second Plan period, the following important developments took place :—

(i) At the primary stage, a new integrated seven years' Primary Curriculum, of the basic type, was introduced in Classes I and II, during 1958-59. It was extended to higher classes by stages and with the introduction of new curriculum for VII standard during 1963-64, there is uniform pattern at the primary stage in the entire State.

(ii) Uniform new Higher Secondary Curriculum was introduced in 1960-61 throughout the State.

(iii) New Curriculum of basic pattern was introduced in all Teacher Training Institutions. Of the total provision of Rs. 775.181 (lakhs) for General Education, the amount provided for Primary Education was Rs. 583 72 (lakhs) and for Secondary Education Rs. 156.24 (lakhs), the remaining being for other schemes. The additional targets achieved during the Second Five Year Plan period in regard to primary and secondary education are given below :—

Physical Targets		Targets Achieved	
(1) Primary Schools	...	3,661	
(2) Middle Schools	...	1,536	
(3) High Schools	...	292	(including private High Schools).
(4) Teacher Training Institutions	...	17	(including 13 Basic Training Institutions).
(5) Multi-purpose High Schools	...	61	

III FIVE YEAR PLAN

The enrolment of children belonging to the age group 6-11 has actually exceeded the estimated figures for 1961-62 and 1962-63 and at

the end of 1962-63, it was only 2.8 per cent short of the target of 90 per cent enrolment fixed for our State. The following table indicates enrolment during the 1st three years of the current plan:—

Years	Number enumerated (in lakhs)			Number enrolled (in lakhs)			Percentage of enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1961-62 ...	4.05	3.45	7.50	3.84	3.16	7.00	94.9	91.9	93.5
1962-63 ...	8.17	7.16	15.33	7.49	6.22	13.71	91.9	86.8	89.4
1963-64 ... (Up to the end of the II Quarter ending with 30th September 1963).	11.95	10.29	22.24	10.39	8.40	18.70	86.0	81.0	84.0

At the Middle and High School stages also, there has been marked increase in the percentage of enrolment being 26.0 lakhs in the age group 11-14 and 13.0 lakhs in the age group 14-17. It was originally estimated that 210 High Schools would be established during the Five Years of the III Plan under the Private Sector. But 426 High Schools have already come up in the Private Sector during the first three years. Besides, 15 Government High Schools have been started as against 10 provided for.

With the introduction of the new Higher Secondary curriculum in the X Standard during 1962-63, the pattern of high school education at the Secondary Stage which was different in the different integrated areas of the State has become uniform throughout the State. The first common Public Examination at the end of X Standard was conducted in April-May 1963.

Expenditure during 1961-62 and 1962-63 was Rs. 159.20 lakhs and Rs. 198.78 lakhs respectively. Expenditure for 1963-64 is restricted to Rs. 162.50 lakhs and this target would be easily achieved.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

Apart from the administration of Government Colleges (Arts, Science and Commerce) the Department of Collegiate Education is concerned with the administration of grants to Private Colleges. As against a grant of Rs. 19.42 lakhs during 1962-63, the current year's expenditure in this regard is estimated at Rs. 23.18 lakhs.

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

The total plan out-lay for the schemes under the Collegiate Directorate is Rs. 123.81 lakhs and Rs. 11.85 lakhs are provided for 1963-64. The following important schemes are at different stages of implementation :—

	Total Cost. (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure incurred so far. (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Development of Post-Graduate Teaching and Research at the Central College ...	7.25	3.00
(ii) Improvement of facilities in Degree Colleges for teaching ...	80.00	11.97
(iii) Scheme for introduction of Master's Degree in Home Science in Bangalore ...	8.00	0.57

Works relating to (i) Central College Centenary Building; (ii) Building for Science College, Tumkur; (iii) New Hostel for students of the Maharani College for Women, are also in progress.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The intake capacity at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan period was 430 seats in 6 Engineering Colleges and 1,464 in 14 Polytechnics. At the end of 1963-64 intake capacity stands at 1,260 in eight Engineering Colleges and one Textile Technological Institute and 3,750 in 29 Polytechnics.

During 1961-62, a Polytechnic for Women was started at Bangalore with an intake of 8 seats, besides establishment of two new Polytechnics at Raichur and Kushalnagar.

During 1962-63, admission capacities were increased from 120 to 180 in each of the Polytechnics at Mysore, Bellary and also in the B.D.T. College, Davanagere. During 1963-64, intake was slightly increased in National Institute of Engineering, Mysore (20), S.K.S.J. Technological Institute (5), S J. Polytechnic (10) and Polytechnic, Kushalnagar (20). The Technical High School, Hubli and the Industrial-*cum*-Technical High School, Bijapur were converted into Polytechnic, for Women and a Polytechnic respectively.

The Second Five Year Plan outlay for schemes under Technical Education was Rs. 272.00 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 138.35 lakhs was incurred. The provision of Rs. 435.60 lakhs for

Third Five Year Plan period includes an amount of Rs. 310.00 lakhs for spil over schemes. In the first two years, *i.e.*, 1961–62 and 1962–63 an expenditure of Rs. 99. 36 lakhs has been incurred. During 1963–64. an expenditure of Rs. 45 lakhs is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 111.50 lakhs is provided for 1964–65.

EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS

Government have been following a very generous policy in the matter of sanctioning educational concessions to students at all levels of education.

While Primary Education is compulsory and free, in Secondary Schools all children whose parent's income does not exceed Rs. 2,400 are getting freeships and 87 per cent pupils in these schools are enjoying this concession.

Apart from the Scholarships and freeships, Educational concessions of a special nature are awarded by Government to the children/dependants of political sufferers, Defence personnel and Goldsmiths. The following table will give the approximate annual expenditure involved towards freeships, scholarships and other concessions:—

	Amount (Rs. in lakhs.)
(i) Scholarships for High Schools, Colleges including Technical Colleges and Institutions ...	21.47
(ii) Freeships for High Schools, Colleges including Technical Colleges and Institutions ...	115.00
(iii) Other concessions	10.10

There are various other types of scholarships instituted by the Government of India, such as post-matric scholarships for children of Primary and Secondary School teachers. National loan scholarships are introduced during 1963–64 under which a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs is expected to be given to students of post-matric classes by way of loan.

It is expected that more than 2 lakhs students would be benefited by all the concessions referred to above.

MID-DAY MEALS

The scope of Mid-day meals scheme has been extended during the current year. This was possible on account of the generous gift of food by the CARE organisation. They have made a gift of articles of food costing about Rs. 2.5 crores for the current year and this substantial help enables the State to bring about 5 lakhs children under this scheme.

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NATIONAL CADET CORPS

There was a steady expansion of N.C.C. during Second Five Ye. Plan period. A sum of Rs. 29.67 lakhs was allotted for the Third Fiv. Year Plan period for this scheme but expansion of N.C.C. has been rapid after the declaration of emergency. N.C.C. has now been introduced in Colleges and Polytechnics, on a compulsory basis to all able bodied boys. Girls are also being encouraged to enrol themselves in the N.C.C.

MUSEUMS.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, development of the Museum at Bangalore and Mangalore was taken up. The twin building for the Museum at Bangalore was constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 2.12 lakhs and both the Museums have been equipped with necessary equipment, show cases, etc., at an estimated cost of Rs. 75,000. Starting of two Museums at Gulbarga and Basava Kalyan has been sanctioned during 1963-64.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

The exploration and Survey of ancient Monuments site inscriptions, etc., started during the Second-Five Year Plan period is being continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND PUBLICATIONS.

During 1962-63, two new Government Branch Presses were started at Dharwar and Gulbarga at an expenditure of Rs. 2.63 lakhs. Double shifts were also introduced in Government Presses at Bangalore, Mysore and Mercara. Government have constituted a Research Bureau for Kannada language printing and allied subjects.